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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 19,571 號四十七百五千八萬一第 日三十月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1917. 二禮拜 號七廿月一十年六國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
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12, 16 and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
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INFORMATION INVITED.

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1919.

535

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARDS	
3.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.	8.50 to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
1.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARDS on Week Days	
SATURDAYS	

INTIMATIONS

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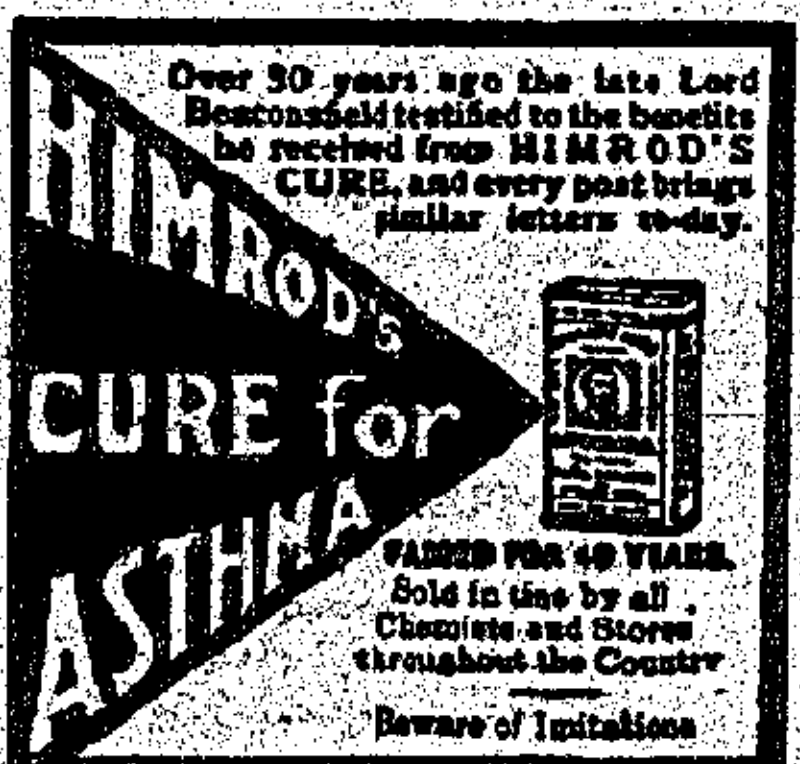
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HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th NovemberProceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of
Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 26th, at 11.55.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has increased
slightly over Luzon and considerably over N.
China and south Manchuria. An anti-cyclone
has formed over China, central to the north of
the Yangtze Valley, an area of relatively low
pressure is situated in the China Sea between
S. Annam and Borneo.

Moderate to fresh gale from the N. China
Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 30.34 inches, against an average of
51.90 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Direction: From the N. China Sea.
Force: (E. wind, fresh to strong).
Haze: (N. wind, fresh to strong).
South China Sea: (The same as Hongkong).
South China Sea: (The same as Hongkong).
South China Sea: (The same as Hongkong).

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 26th.

	Previous Day	On 26th	On 27th
Barometer	29.99	30.00	29.97
Temperature	72	67	73
Humidity	77	71	73
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	2	4
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 25th 72
Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th 67

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 27th November to 3rd December

	High Water	Low Water
Nov 27	5.40	1.10
Nov 28	5.45	1.15
Nov 29	5.50	1.20
Nov 30	5.55	1.25
Dec 1	5.60	1.30
Dec 2	5.65	1.35
Dec 3	5.70	1.40
Dec 4	5.75	1.45
Dec 5	5.80	1.50
Dec 6	5.85	1.55
Dec 7	5.90	1.60
Dec 8	5.95	1.65
Dec 9	6.00	1.70
Dec 10	6.05	1.75
Dec 11	6.10	1.80
Dec 12	6.15	1.85
Dec 13	6.20	1.90
Dec 14	6.25	1.95
Dec 15	6.30	2.00
Dec 16	6.35	2.05
Dec 17	6.40	2.10
Dec 18	6.45	2.15
Dec 19	6.50	2.20
Dec 20	6.55	2.25
Dec 21	6.60	2.30
Dec 22	6.65	2.35
Dec 23	6.70	2.40
Dec 24	6.75	2.45
Dec 25	6.80	2.50
Dec 26	6.85	2.55
Dec 27	6.90	2.60
Dec 28	6.95	2.65
Dec 29	7.00	2.70
Dec 30	7.05	2.75
Dec 31	7.10	2.80

VISCOUNT ISHII ON CHINA.
JAPAN'S POLICY.
(FROM "THE TIMES" NEW YORK
CORRESPONDENT.)

The festivities in connection with the reception of the Imperial Japanese Mission reached their culmination at a great banquet given at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, when Viscount Ishii delivered a speech of great importance on the foreign policy of Japan. The head of the Japanese Mission was repeatedly interrupted by applause as he outlined the policy of his Government. After pointing out the natural trading advantages which Japan enjoys as a result of proximity to China, Viscount Ishii proceeded:—

I am persuaded that the grumblings and whisperings about a door closed in China by the Japanese against America did not come from the broad generous heart of the enterprising Americans in New York or elsewhere, but that they are the result of ten years of an enemy's effort to create prejudice and distrust. Gentlemen, I assure you that the closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of my Government. The door is open. The field is there, we welcome co-operation and competition all tending to the betterment of the equal opportunity.

But this propaganda of ill-will has by no means been stopped with the persistent cry of a closed door. Much has been written about Japanese policy towards China as being one that sought only the aggrandizement of Japan and the confusion, disruption, or oppression of our neighbours. Here again let me assure you. The policy of Japan with regard to China has always been the same story. We want good government, which keeps peace, order, and the development of opportunity in China. We want to see Japan in China immediately resolute upon Japan. Our trade there is large and increasing, it is valuable to us and China as our friendly neighbour with vast and increasing potentialities for trade. Circumstances for which we were in no sense responsible give us certain rights on Chinese territory, but at no time in the past and at no time in the future do we wish to see any territory torn from China or to depose China of her rights. We wish to be and to continue always to be the sincere friend and helper of our neighbour, for we are more interested than any one else, except China, in good government there; only, we must at all times, for self-protection, prevent other nations from doing what we have no right to do.

Next only will we seek to assail the integrity of sovereignty of China, but we shall eventually be forced to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China against any aggressor. For we know that our own landmarks would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference in China.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA.
For many years our common enemy has been the worst enemy of China, as Germany in China is responsible for the most unfortunate occurrences and malicious and widespread misinformation scattered throughout the world for the purpose of impairing the relations of the countries concerned in China, and securing the downfall of China to Germany's advantage. When Japan or America appeared to make progress in China we always have had the sinister rumour of oppression, or a false suggestion of a policy directed all against her integrity, or boycotts which have cost you first of all and then millions; while revolutions, disturbances, and civil war have prevented the development of which China first of all and her honest friends might profit.

Gentlemen, I ask you, in the light of more recent developments, to try out the history of the last few years and find proof for yourselves how gravely this matter is, in much else, we have been misled. In endeavouring to secure your co-operation in this work of revision of a situation built upon misconception and fraud, I am asking you to cast out the devil of suspicion and distrust in order that we who are Allies and partners may rebuild the shattered edifice of mutual confidence which means so much as a strength against us both.

INDUSTRY IN CHINA.
ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The Engineering Society of China opened its winter session at Shanghai on November 20th, when Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, M.A., B.Sc., M.I.E.E., gave a most interesting and valuable presidential address on "Industry in China." Omitting agriculture and mining, Mr. Cooper confined himself to secondary industries or manufactures, the importance of which to what he called the spectacular branches of engineering was very interestingly illustrated. "The giants of transport," he said, "are but handmaids to the pignia of industry, and civil engineers should not entirely lose sight of the immense importance of these modest processes by which are produced the goods to be handled in their railways, their docks and harbours." While the volume of purely native industry in China is enormous, the backward state of this industrial development is a matter of constant remark and regret, and the foreign industrial engineer is destined to exercise great influence on this development, in which connection Mr. Cooper urged the use of sound judgment and foresight "not unmixed with a deliberate disregard to immediate self-interests." The psychology of the Chinese capitalist or shareholder needs to be studied, the reasons for his caution and any grounds he may have for suspicion. At the same time, as Mr. Cooper pointed out later, the Chinese capitalist is not always lacking in enterprise, and will respond readily to frank treatment.

Among the industries of which some facts were given first place is naturally awarded to cotton, which now serves about 40 mills in China, besides providing for an enormous number of native wooden looms in the homes of the users, with processes dating back to pre-historic times. Of flour-mills in China there appear to be about 40, with a capacity of some 74,000 bags of 56 lb. per day. A good deal of flour is also produced in small mills with Chinese machinery. Flour-milling is a profitable business for those who manage it well. Silk, the "royal trade," serves about 180 steam-factories in China. The export is valued in the Customs returns at over Hk. 115,000,000, which, however, only represents about one-fifth of the total production. Vegetable oils are also most important industry, including oils from acorn, bean, ground nuts, cotton seed, grape seed, tea seed and wood oils. The latter is believed to be peculiar to China, and is of very high value to varnish makers, with the inevitable result of adulteration. There are some 45 foreign-style oil mills in China, 23 which are equipped with imported machinery and 19 with part imported, part Chinese. The machinery required is fairly simple, and it is probable that more and more of it will be made in China. Cement is a growing industry. The Canton Government Mill has a daily output of 200,000 lb., and as China already imports much Japanese cement, it is clear that the present production is not enough for the country's requirements. Iron and steel, and engineering works and dockyards were briefly touched on; Paper manufacture receives attention in China but not to the extent it might. With a proper collecting organization there should be an unlimited supply of cotton rags for a plentiful output of paper.

Rice, tea and tobacco were then referred to. The cigarette industry is becoming very important in China. Egg productions were also mentioned. These have latterly come rather prominently before the public, but the processes of production, Mr. Cooper said, are jealously kept secret. The industry appears capable of much further extension. Pottery, ramie, the manufacture of bricks and the smelting of non-ferrous metals, of which antimony has been the most successful, were also mentioned in respect of electricity, progress was described as already slow. It is much to be regretted that the work has necessitated the suspension of the work begun by the Engineers' Society's sub-committee for the standardization of electricity supply systems. There are two public gas supply companies in China besides that of Shanghai. The hydro-power of this industry are specially valuable.

Over and above these industries, Mr. Cooper went on to speak briefly of the enormous number of miscellaneous industries for which quantities of foreign machinery have been imported, such as books, boots, canned goods, chemicals, clothing, etc., etc. There are, Mr. Cooper said, a hundred aspects of industrial China, each of which might make the subject of a useful paper before the Society. He concluded a most interesting address by emphasizing the paramount importance of industry for the Chinese nation as a remedy for poverty, famine, brigandage and political adventure.—W.C. Daily News.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

MEMBERS COURSE, 1917.—PART I.
All members of the Staff Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and Imperial Mounted Sergeants of No. 1 Squadron are visionally warned to attend to fire the above course on the morning of Sunday next, December 2nd. Further details will be issued. Whilst on the range in connection with the above course, the Senior Musketry Officer present shall be in command with temporary authority over all ranks. Attention is drawn to Departmental Order No. 44 to leave from Musketry Practice, which must be obtained from the Chief Inspector (Musketry). F. C. JAMES, D.S.P. (R). Hongkong, November 26th, 1917.

THE RISE IN SILVER.
PROBLEM OF SUPPLY AND
DEMAND.

Since the beginning of the war the value of silver has advanced by more than 100 per cent. (from 22d. to 22d. the standard ounce). In the last two months alone the price of silver has risen more than one shilling per ounce. How can we account for that phenomenal development? The price of silver, like that of any other commodity, is subject to the law of supply and demand, and in order to understand the connection between that law and silver it is necessary to bear in mind the following:—

During the last five years silver production of the whole world on an average amounted to 200,000,000 fine ounces, of which 150,000,000 fine ounces were used in the industrial arts. The principal producers are the United States (Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Utah), Mexico, and Canada (Ontario). The silver production of Mexico does not suffer from the European war; it depends upon peace within Mexico itself; in fact, the Mexican silver output is again on the increase. Just as the Canadian silver production has remained unaffected by the war I expect that the output of the United States silver mines will not fall off very considerably. With regard to the question of demand, we find that the principal users of silver for coinage during the last five years have been India (137,000,000 fine ounces) and China (303,000,000 fine ounces); the rest of 310,000,000 fine ounces was divided between the mints of Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the other countries. Examining the problem of demand, we come to the question, "Who is the present buyer of silver?" As the metallic value of the rupee at the silver price of 22d. works out at 19d. (1s. 7d.), while its fixed value is only 16d., it stands to reason that India cannot be a purchaser; the coinage of every single rupee would show a loss of 3d. On the contrary, India could now sell silver if it were not for the embargo laid by the Indian Government on the export of silver and silver coins.

The enormous rise of silver has, of course, considerably reduced the profits with the mintage of silver coins in all countries. Russia, for instance, cannot appear as buyer in the silver market, nor can Austria-Hungary or Germany. The present metallic value of the silver rouble is 2s. 6d., or about four currency roubles (at 8d. each) at a premium on gold of 300 per cent. According to the current quotations for cheque Vienna and cheque Berlin in neutral countries the premium on gold in Austria-Hungary amounts to 150 per cent, and in Germany to 80 per cent, and on that basis the value of the kronen in silver works out at K.100 on the exchange of the mark in silver at M.1 in currency. Hence silver roubles, silver marks, and silver crowns can now be melted down with considerable profit.

Great Britain and the United States are not buying silver at the present moment, nor does any other European or South American country operate in amounts that would considerably affect the market. Therefore, only China remains as the possible buyer. In 1914, China began the coinage of a new dollar, obtaining the necessary silver by re-coining and purchases. The silver market was then not favourable for China, as India was simultaneously buying silver, but at the price of 43d.—the silver price which corresponds to the fixed price of 40d. for the rupee—the Indian Government had to withdraw China had then the silver market practically to itself, and should have been able to buy steadily and cheaply. Instead of that the purchases were precipitated at advanced prices. I suppose that the various banks established in Shanghai well know the reason for these peculiar dealings.

After having treated of the subject of supply and demand of silver, I should like to say a few words on the further development of the silver market. Prospecing is always an ungrateful task, especially as we do not know the quantity of silver the Chinese Government still wishes to buy, nor where it will find the necessary gold to pay for its purchases, but considering the possibility that a considerable part of 300,000,000 fine ounces of silver contained in enemy and Russian coins may be brought to market any day, I venture to say that the rise of silver cannot continue at the present rate. In conclusion, it should be mentioned that the United States Treasury holds 50,000,000 silver dollars as security for the issue of \$50,000,000 silver certificates, which at the New York silver price of 129.30 (English equivalent 52d. or 60d. according to the rate of exchange 4.865 or 4.7650), become available at about 50,000,000 fine ounces silver.—Financial Times' Expert.

PRINCE YI'S PALACE AT SEOUL
PARTLY DESTROYED

Fire broke out on the 10th inst. in one of the Palace buildings at Seoul, used by Prince and Princess Yi, and was not extinguished till three hours had elapsed and four buildings, with the costly furniture and other valuable articles they contained, had been destroyed. The buildings destroyed were built about 300 years ago and underwent an extensive renovation 15 or 20 years ago. The damage is roughly estimated at Y.360,000, of which Y.213,000 is covered by insurance.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
BRIGADE

NO. 1, HONGKONG, V.A.D.
There will be no lecture nor drill next Friday, Heather Day. Dr. Koch has kindly consented to lecture on "Sanitation" on Friday, December 14th, at 10.15.
W. WILKINSON,
Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
LARCENY.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$55 from a tallyman on board the s.s. *Heung Shan*.
It was alleged that defendant had stolen \$100.
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A
STEAMER.

A Chinese charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of sugar alleged to have been taken from a steamer was discharged, as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the agents of the steamer, did not desire to prosecute.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

A Chinese charged, on remand, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping off a launch in the harbour, was discharged.

A friend paid off the debts which weighed on the defendant's mind and undertook to take him back to his village.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING

Two-Chinese were charged, on remand, with breaking into a house at Des Vœux Road, with intent to commit a felony.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defending, said that the second defendant had been resident in the Colony for over ten years, and was a broker amongst people selling foreign goods. His clients had told him that they went to the house to see a man, who was living there. The door was open at the time, but the man was not in. The last time defendants had seen him was about a fortnight ago.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Monday week, fixing bail at \$250 each.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
COCONUT OIL.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession 29 barrels of coconut oil, valued at nearly \$1,000.

Inspector Sullivan said the oil was found on a cargo boat in the harbour on Saturday afternoon. The boatmen had identified defendant as the person who engaged them to bring the oil ashore.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who defended, said his client had told him that a strange man gave him the oil. Defendant, who was a coolie, had been engaged to act as a middleman to convey the oil on board the *Chum Chum*, running between Hongkong and Macao. Defendant had been 32 years in the Colony.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Monday, bail being fixed at \$200.

A CLEVER OPIUM SMUGGLER.

A Chinese was charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was arrested at Kowloon Railway Station by a Customs' employe. He had the opium concealed in some cabbage that he was carrying.

A Customs' employe said the man laid the cabbages on a desk, while buying his ticket. Being suspicious, witness examined the cabbages and found the opium. He gave defendant into the charge of an Indian constable.

Defendant said he came from Sheklung on the 22nd instant to find his brother, as his aged mother was very ill. He could not find him and was going away when he met a friend, who invited him to tea. After tea, his friend, on hearing that defendant was going over to Sheklung, volunteered to accompany him. At the station defendant was given the cabbages to carry, while his friend went to procure the tickets. He was then arrested.

The Indian constable who effected defendant's arrest gave most satisfactory evidence, and Mr. Wood ordered that he should be put on some other duty.

Defendant was fined \$750, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

JACK TAR'S BOXING BOUT.

Bert Williams, seaman gunner, was charged with fighting James Taylor, third engineer of a steamer in port.

James Taylor was not present in Court and his bail of \$10 was estreated. It was stated that the two defendants were found fighting in Spring Garden Lane on Sunday night. The row started through Williams pulling Taylor's sleeve. Taylor objected, and pushed Williams, who fell down and hurt himself. They had a "scrap," and were taken into custody. Both were, apparently, the worse for liquor.

Defendant said that Taylor assaulted him, and knocked him down. Pointing to his handaged head, defendant remarked: "This is what I got. We both went into a house in Ship Street, but they put us out. Taylor then exclaimed: 'It is the likes of you people that bring upon us such trouble. Was not that an insult?' I resented it and he fought me."

An Indian constable described how the defendants were fighting. He said he asked them to go away, and, on their refusing, he arrested them. Mr. R. Wood said that as there was no evidence to prove that Williams provoked the fight, he would discharge him. Defendant must enter into a personal bond of \$25 to be of good behaviour for six months.

THE WAR.

THE LATEST BRITISH DRIVE.

EXTREMELY FIERCE BATTLE RAGING.
PRISONERS NOW TOTAL NEARLY 10,000.

RUSSIA AND THE PROPOSED PEACE.

FINE CAVALRY WORK IN PALESTINE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

NEARLY TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 26th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been severe fighting to-day, west of Cambrai. The enemy, at mid-day, strongly attacked in the neighbourhood of Bourlon and pressed us back from portions of the village. Our positions in Bourlon Wood and on the high ground are intact. Fighting in the Hindenburg Support Line, west of Moeuvres, yielded us prisoners.

The total since Tuesday is now 9,774, including 182 officers.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S THANKS.

LONDON, November 26th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in an order of the day, says:—

"The capture of the important Bourlon position crowns a most successful operation and opens the way for a further exploitation of the advantages already gained. The manner in which the Third Army adapted themselves to the new conditions was in all respects admirable, and the results gained have a far-reaching importance. The Tanks, for the first time, have been afforded an opportunity of working in large numbers and of showing special value under suitable conditions. Without them the complete surprise gained would not have been possible. Their performances have entirely justified the trust placed in them."

Sir Douglas pays a tribute to the splendid services of all arms in the field, especially the co-operation of the cavalry. He warmly congratulated General Sir Julian Byng, his Commanders and Staffs for the manner in which they prepared and carried through the operations. He also expresses his obligation to the Staffs and Services at the General Headquarters for the success with which they met the severe strain imposed by the arrangements for these operations, in addition to the sudden movement of troops to Italy. The operations of the Third Army at the front, would, in all probability, have miscarried if the enemy had gained a timely warning of our intentions. The most satisfactory feature to note in connection with these operations is the complete secrecy which was maintained.

VIOLENT BATTLE AT BOURLON WOOD.

LONDON, November 26th.
The battle of Bourlon Wood exceeded in violence even that of Delville Wood, and bids fair to rank as the most desperate of the war. Reuter's Special Correspondent, describing the latest phase of the struggle, says it is mainly confined to the northern and easternmost sections of the new line. The Germans have been counter-attacking most vigorously but with little success. During Saturday they launched at least five assaults against Bourlon Wood, and there were numerous indications of their intention to try to retrieve the situation which never materialised, thanks to the vigilance of our gunners. One attack, delivered at five o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, was most formidable. It met with a measure of success, causing our troops to retire from a portion of the high ground within the Wood.

THE DANGER OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

PARIS, November 25th.

A semi-official message states that the fighting yesterday was very fierce in the angle between the Cambrai-Marcoing and the Cambrai-Bapaume roads, where the British advance is recognised as being most dangerous by the Germans.

The British, farther east, between Moeuvres and Queant, stormed a ridge giving most extensive observation of the enemy lines, and also advanced in the vicinity of Bullecourt.

The initiative remains entirely with the British, notwithstanding desperate enemy efforts to arrest the continuous and methodical progress.

TEN VILLAGES RECAPTURED.

LONDON, November 25th.
Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, reviewing the battle points out the fact that Tuesday's advance was greater than the basic, and necessitated the widening of the latter by bombing the various Hindenburg lines. This was entrusted to Ulstermen, who forced their way three miles northward against continuous opposition.

Altogether, the British in two days over-ran forty square miles of new territory and recaptured ten villages. The Scheldt Canal, sixty feet wide, was a great obstacle behind the Hindenburg Line; yet we leapt over it and are now two miles from Cambrai. A half-built line of trenches intervenes here and the Germans have massed heavy guns, but it seems immaterial whether we attack Cambrai, as it is now worthless as an enemy base since its communications are commanded.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 25th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our aeroplanes co-operated with the infantry also attacked reinforcements and transport. They also bombed important railway stations, where rolling stock was collected and detraining was progressing. The Australian squadrons participated. The enemy's aeroplanes were more active, attacking our bombing low-flying machines. We brought down six, while nine of ours are missing.

FURTHER CAPTURES.

LONDON, November 25th.
A British official message states:—We have captured Bourlon village, and practically the whole of Bourlon Wood, including all the high ground within.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 25th.
A German wireless official message states:—The English advance on the Ypres-Menin Road failed. There are violent limited engagements south-west of Cambrai. The English four times fruitlessly attacked at Inchy. Our counter-attack regained several hundred metres. We drove out the British from Bourlon village and wood.

COMPLETE POSSESSION OF BOURLON VILLAGE AND WOOD.

LONDON, November 25th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Fighting in and about Bourlon Wood continued yesterday afternoon and last night with great reciprocal stubbornness, the enemy counter-attacking several times.

Strong hostile counter-attacks on Friday night forced us back from Bourlon village, which we had entered on our first advance. Further eastward a powerful enemy attack pressed us back a short distance on the hill in Bourlon Wood.

Our counter-attack later in the morning drove the enemy from the hill, and before mid-day our line was re-established on the northern edge of Bourlon Wood.

Fighting continued in the afternoon. At dusk the enemy again attacked in strong forces from the north east, forcing us back slightly to the north-eastern corner of the wood.

We again attacked and early in the night re-entered Bourlon village, capturing it after a fierce struggle, parties of the enemy offering obstinate resistance in strong points in the village.

We gained possession of Bourlon village and practically the whole of Bourlon Wood, including all the high ground within it.

The English, Welsh and Scottish, assisted by dismounted cavalry, displayed the utmost courage and tenacity both in attack and defence.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY LINES BRILLIANTLY CARRIED.

PARIS, November 25th.
A communique states:—There was reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin-des-Dames and north-west of Rheims.

After a short artillery preparation we carried out a small operation north of Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Despite the wind and a rain storm, on a 3½ kilometres front between Samogreux and the region south of the Auglemont Farm, our troops brilliantly carried the first and second enemy lines, also deep dugouts on the southern slopes of the Bois-des-Caures Ravine.

Eight hundred prisoners at present are counted.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 25th.
A German wireless official message says:—French attacks are progressing between Samogreux and Beaumont.

GERMANS SUFFER LOSSES.

PARIS, November 25th.
A communique says:—After a violent bombardment by the Germans, there were partial attacks at various points on the right of the Meuse, especially north of Hill 344, where a lively grenade fight ended in our favour. The enemy sustained appreciable losses without result. We took prisoners. Our fire prevented the enemy reaching our lines at Beaumont and Chaume Wood.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ENVELOPING MOVEMENT STOPPED.

LONDON, November 25th.
A Paris semi-official message states that the position in Italy is becoming settled. The Austro-German enveloping movement in the mountains has been definitely stopped, while the Italian resistance on the Piave is unshakable.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, November 25th.
An Italian official message states:—We again repulsed furious attacks and successfully counter-attacked at Melette.

We captured two sections, with machine guns.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 25th.
A wireless German official message says:—Italian attacks on both sides of Brenna Valley against Monte Pertica collapsed.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMANS OPEN STRONG FIRE.

LONDON, November 25th.
A Russian official wireless message states:—There are livelier fusillades in the direction of Jacobstad, where the Germans opened a strong fire. There are fusillades and reconnaissance on other front.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

CAVALRY SURPASS EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, November 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, dealing with the share of the cavalry in the pursuit of the enemy, says it was a strenuous period for all, especially the horses, who were called upon to cover enormous distances, but, nevertheless, surpassed expectations. They were employed to do scouting, flank guard and mounted infantry work and on two or three glorious occasions they were enabled to fulfil their old-time role of shock tactics.

A fresh instance thereof occurred at Abuhusheh on the 15th instant. As the Turks were evacuating a ridge under our pressure, the Warwick and Worcester Yeomanry charged them with cold steel. The Turkish losses in killed exceeded the prisoners, who numbered 350.

The next day was a day for the Anzacs. Four miles from Ramleh, two fresh Turkish battalions counter-attacked in a most determined manner, getting to within fifteen yards of the New Zealand mounted troops, who dismounted, advancing on foot. The Auckland and Wellington Rifles charged with the bayonet and practically wiped out the Turks, of whom over 400 dead were counted. The Anzacs entered Ramleh the next morning without opposition and also captured 300 prisoners and much war material at Lydda, whence the enemy had hurriedly retired during the night. The following day, the Anzacs entered Jaffa.

In all these operations, extending over a fortnight, with almost daily fighting, our losses were comparatively small.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S DEADLY GRIP.

PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO SHIPBUILDING DEPUTATION.

LONDON, November 25th.

In receiving a representative deputation of employers and workmen connected with the shipbuilding trades, who submitted joint suggestions for securing the greatest possible output of new ships, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"This is quite a unique deputation and may well mark a very important step forward in the industrial relations of this country. It is one of the most encouraging features in the prosecution of the war, because without good understanding between employers and workmen, the prosecution of the war becomes very difficult. It is a matter for considerable gratification that the desire should be expressed by employers and workmen for the establishment of some body representative of both which shall be an efficient instrument in settling all difficulties and disputes. I hope this is the beginning of very big things in the way of getting a better, more complete and more permanent understanding between employers and workmen in the vital industries of the country. We are fighting for our lives. We have terrible struggles on the land before us, but if we are secure on the sea the enemy cannot escape us. We have got them in a deadly grip, and, knowing the character of the people of this country as I do, they do not let go once they have started. The German is aware that our grip is a deadly one once we begin, and he is trying to unloosen it. He is attempting to get us at what he considers is our most vulnerable point, namely, communications at sea. He will not succeed."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by referring to the great victories, which our gallant fellows are winning, not merely here but far away in that great historic land where Europe has poured out so much of its blood for centuries.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 25th.
The silver market is steady.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

RESIGNATION OF M. KERENSKY.

PETROGRAD, November 25th.

The Petrograd newspaper 'Den' states that M. Kerensky has resigned the Premiership and the post of Commander-in-Chief, delegating them to the Provisional Government.

The Maximalists have seized the gold reserve from the Moscow branch of the State Bank.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE."

PETROGRAD, November 25th.

The Maximalist News Agency states that General Trotsky is notifying the neutral diplomats in Petrograd of the measures being taken to obtain an armistice.

He says:—"Immediate peace is demanded by all countries, both belligerent and neutral. The Russian Government counts on the support of the workmen in all countries in the struggle for peace."

MEETING OF ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES.

PETROGRAD, November 25th.

A meeting of the Allied representatives, at the British Embassy, fully considered the Maximalist order for an armistice.

RUSSIAN "GENERALISSIMO" INTERVIEWED.

PETROGRAD, November 25th.

General Krylenko (the new Generalissimo), in an interview, explaining why Germany had not sought to profit by the conditions in Russia, boasted that the German proletariat was hand-in-hand with the Maximalists and would not allow official Germany to hamper the fulfilment of the great cause of the Maximalists. He scoffed at the attempts of the Army Committees at the Front to form a rival Socialist Government, declaring that they would not receive any solid backing. To safeguard the country, these Committees had been ordered to dissolve because they had appealed to the State Bank not to deliver the funds to the Maximalists and had called upon the citizens to overthrow the Maximalists.

Over a thousand sailors and Red Guards have gone to Moscow, armed with machine-guns, bomb throwers and armoured cars.

SECRET DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED.

LONDON, November 25th.

A Petrograd message states that the Maximalist News Agency has published a series of secret documents and telegrams which include Russia's demands to Constantinople, the west coast of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, Southern Thrace up the Enos-Midia line, Asiatic coast and islands in the Sea of Marmora, also the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. The Allies preferred claims demanding that Constantinople was to become a free port, further demanding a recognition of their rights over Asiatic Turkey, as well as preservation of the sacred places under Mussulman sovereignty and the inclusion of a neutral zone in Persia within the sphere of British activity.

Russia conceded thereto, opining that Khalifat should be separated from Turkey and bargaining for the retention of settlements in the Persian towns of Isfahan and Yazd.

As regards the future frontiers of Germany, France demanded Russia concurring, the return of Alsace-Lorraine and also the iron-ore and coal districts and the wooded region on the left bank of the Rhine. Moreover, certain territories were to be separated from Germany and freed from all political and economic dependence thereon, being made a free, neutral State and occupied by Russian troops until certain conditions and guarantees had been fulfilled and peace concluded.

The Terestchenko telegrams indicate that when Great Britain, Italy and France impressed on M. Kerensky the urgent necessity of making the Russian Army capable of fighting, this was repeated and M. Terestchenko expressed appreciation to the United States for their non-participation on that occasion.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.

The War Board has decided to operate all railway lines east of Chicago. Trackage facilities for cars will be pooled, regardless of ownership.

DAMAGED SUBMARINE'S CREW CAPTURED.

An official report states that from the submarine destroyed by an American patrolling destroyer, forty of the crew were captured.

One was drowned and one died of wounds.

The Germans sank the submarine after its capture by opening the valves.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PREMIERSHIP.

PEKING, November 26th.

Wang Shi-chen will not take the Premier's post, and it is rumoured that Tien Wan-lih will be appointed Premier. Ni Sze-chung has wired to the President to urge the establishment of a new Cabinet.

Li Yuen-hung has declared that he will not enter political circles again.

The President requested Tan Chi-sui to be his political adviser but Tan refused.

THE SOUTH WEST.

Li Chun, Tsuchun of Kiangsi, has wired to Peking, stating the following conditions on which he will agree to mediation with the South-West:—(1) Appointment of Tan He-ming as Tsuchun of Hunan. (2) Restoration of the old Parliament.

Tsao Kun has wired to Peking stating that Kwangsi troops must leave Hunan. He will then enter into a consultation regarding the position.

Wang Chen-yuan, Tsuchun of Hupeh, has wired to Peking, demanding mediation with the South-West.

Shen Chun-hsuan will go to Peking.

TUCHUN OF HUNAN.

A mandate has been issued appointing Liu Yan-hsi as Tsuchun of Hunan.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 26th.

A largely attended military meeting was held in the Tsuchun's Yamen on the 24th inst. It was decided that Chan Kwong-ming be ordered to lead a second army from Wai-chow to attack Swatow, and that Chan he appointed Chief Commander to attack Fukien, after he has captured Swatow.

DEFENCE OF THE TWO KWONGS.
General Luk Wing-tung has proposed to establish a combined Defence Council in Wuchow, to look after the defence of the two Kwongs. General Luk has also proposed to appoint Chan Ping-kwan as the Inspector of this Council.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE CIVIL GOVERNOR.
Li Yew-hon, the Civil Governor, after requesting General Luk Wing-tung to be allowed to resign, has left Canton for Shui-shing. Li has ordered the Superintendent of Civil Affairs to take up his duty for the time being, when he will come back to hand it over to his successor, who will be elected by the Provincial Assembly to-day. We learn that the Military and Naval leaders have jointly requested General Luk to give the position to Wu Hon-man.

THE HEUNG-SHAN TROUBLE.
It is reported that the bandits in the Heung-shan district have attempted several times to attack the city, but have been repulsed. The leaders of the bandits have fled after being defeated by Canton troops. The place is now very quiet.

RAINDROPS OF JELLY.

Jelly rain is the latest weather freak. This curious phenomenon is reported from the Baddington district of Scotland, where the rain brought down a large quantity of fairly large globules of what seemed to be colourless gelatinous matter.

The globules were as numerous as raindrops, and the curious little jellyfish-like structures lay in thousands everywhere on the pavements. Most of them disappeared in the course of a couple of hours or so, but a large number lay considerably longer.

The jelly was examined microscopically and tested chemically without any definite result. Under chemical tests it was totally inert, giving no reaction. Under a high power in the microscope the jelly-like medium while fresh was seen to contain a large number of beautiful oval yellow organisms, which looked like plates filled with transparent peas. The 'peas' were perfectly round, and glittered brightly. After the lapse of some hours the 'plates' remained well defined, but the 'peas' had partly collapsed.

Probably the matter is some low form of vegetable life, but its appearance in this way remains a puzzle.

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HAIPHONG "LOKSANG" Sunday, 2nd Dec. 7 a.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 7th Dec. 3 p.m.
WALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Hongkong when convenient.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.
SINGAPORE LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Singapore, sailing at Withal and Chafco.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
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ELIMINATION OF THE GERMAN FROM BRITAIN.

II.

[By W. W. TARN.]

A start has already been made with the elimination of the German. The new title taken by the King, and the dropping of German titles by all members of the Royal Family, shows how clearly the Crown understands popular feeling on the subject. The Enemy Princes Bill, and the expulsion of alien enemy members from the British Orders of Chivalry, are another sign of the determination of the people to be rid of German associations. A large body of opinion demands the exclusion from the Privy Council, as a matter of principle, of naturalised Germans, whatever their personal merits. It is certain that the Naturalisation Laws will be revised and amended. During the war, we have been bound by our word already given to naturalised enemy subjects; but everyone now understands the meaning of Delbrück's law, under which a naturalised German still retains his German allegiance, and everyone knows how it is interpreted in Germany. For instance, Professor Visschers, a recognised authority on international law, has written, "If a German be also a British subject, that circumstance has no influence on his rights and duties as a German subject." Fraud, treason, every transaction, and Delbrück's law would justify us in equity if we decided to revise the naturalisation certificates already given, but, at any rate, it is tolerably certain that no more enemy subjects will be naturalised for a term of years after the war.

A large number of bodies and associations have already expelled their enemy members. The London Chamber of Commerce, for instance, has requested the resignation of all German and Austrian members, whether naturalised or not, and has decided to confine membership in future to British-born subjects and citizens of Allied or neutral countries. The Stock Exchange carried out a drastic purge long ago. The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange has excluded from its rooms all Germans, naturalised or not; though it has not dealt with the question of members who may have part of their business in Germany. Mining Lane (the London Commercial Sale Rooms) has excluded all Germans and Austrians, whether naturalised or denationalised, except those having some serving with the British forces. Such examples could be multiplied indefinitely. The large political literature on the subject of the war, and the number of demands for a future policy after the war, many of which will certainly be carried out, for popular feeling on the subject is not only important demands, that enemy aliens shall not be allowed to act as pilots or as officers of the Merchant Marine, shall not be allowed to act as British consuls, or even as agents of British companies in the Empire, or to share in any company in the Empire, or to own real property; and that German missionaries shall be excluded from Colonies with coloured populations, on the ground that they are only too often political agents. The most important of all the questions being discussed, viz., what terms, if any, Germany after the war, can be allowed to have; but certainly German liners will not touch at English harbours as in the past. Schemes are in contemplation for obviating the insurance or reinsurance of British risks with German offices, that well-worked source of information to Germany. A drastic revision of the passport system is called for. Lastly, we must call attention to two sweeping resolutions passed at the Congress of all the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in June, 1916; one, that enemy companies shall be subject to such control as shall make it impossible for them to be used as political agencies under the guise of commercial establishments; the other, that enemy subjects shall be prevented for a period after the war from taking up employment or domicile in Britain without a special licence. This last certainly corresponds to popular wishes and expectations.

Among associations formed to carry out these objects we may refer to the British Empire Union, which, in two years, it has secured a membership little smaller than that of the long-established Pan-German League, which has been strong enough to shape German policy. Not that there is any resemblance between the two except in numbers. One of the expressed objects of the British Empire Union is "the elimination of German influence from our political, social, and financial life." Its declared policy comprises the following measures:—Holding all German property throughout the Empire as security for British losses; prohibiting the adoption of assumed names or trading titles by aliens; excluding Germans, naturalised or not, from public offices and the enjoyment of British honours; revision of the naturalisation laws; repatriation of interned aliens after the war; the employment, if possible, after the war, of the employment of enemy subjects in Britain, one means suggested being a tax on their employers. The Union co-operates with similar societies in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and with the Comité International des Associations Antigermaniques in France, where a large number of societies are working to exclude German influences. The Union works through meetings and literature, and has also had considerable success in helping to detect German agents and to secure the internment of undesirable. It has done a good deal to instruct and stiffen public opinion on the subject of clearing the German taint from London and preventing from returning business after the war; one line taken has been that, as all these branches except that of the Deutsche Bank were bankrupt, the assets should have been used to pay the British creditors in full, leaving the German creditors to be paid out of the funds of the mother-banks in Germany. Its literature may be summed up as "Britain for the British and not for the Germans."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLAND'S TRIBUTE TO VERDUN.

BRITISH FLAG PRESENTED.

In the reception hall of the citadel of Verdun General Sir John Cowans, recently presented the town of Verdun with a British Flag sent by the Army Council in fulfilment of a promise by Mr. Lloyd George. The guard of honour was provided by representatives of the French troops in the district. The town of Verdun was represented by M. Robin, the Deputy Mayor, and by M. Proust, the Police Commissary.

General Cowans took his place on the dais, the band playing the National Anthem of Great Britain and France. After presenting the British Flag to M. Robin and receiving the salute of the troops, who presented arms, General Cowans made the following speech:

"It is very difficult for me to express my feelings at being in Verdun, where the French Army has recorded one of the finest pages of its history, so rich in feats of arms, and where the qualities of your Army were demonstrated in all their splendour, their heroic determination, and their irresistible élan in attack. For long months the eyes of the world were upon Verdun. Entirely at one with France, we followed with anxiety but not without confidence the constant vicissitudes of the struggle, the result of which could but exercise a preponderant influence over the operations of the war."

"Allow me, gentlemen, to tell you how happy the British Army must be able to contribute by its efforts to the liberation of Verdun with a valour which won the admiration of the world, and so large a proportion. To-day, representing the British Army, and in fulfilment of the promise made to you by Mr. Lloyd George, then Minister of War, I have come to present to you, in the name of His Majesty our Emperor King, our national flag, the emblem of liberty and the standard for which centuries in all parts of the globe our patriots have generously shed their blood."

"Never, gentlemen, in the history, already long, of our Empire have the free nations which compose it been more closely bound together, because, doubtless, our bonds have never been cemented by so much sacrifice in common. Resolved to stand side by side with your superb Army, to secure the triumph of the cause of liberty and justice, they are keeping their eyes fixed on victory, which is already approaching, and in which the army of Verdun, by its valour in every trial, will have obtained for itself glorious and imperishable share."

"Here is the flag, the tribute of my country to yours; and an ineffable remembrance of the admiration which we feel for the town of Verdun, and the incomparable army which resolutely and magnificently guards the entrance to the battalions continually renewed of the invader."

"ENGLISH AS SPOKE."

ALSO AS WRITTEN.

When the foreigner sets himself to master the English language he is not always so clever as we sometimes declare him to be. But he "gets there" all the same, and his quaint notions, fantastically-voiced circulars and letters are always interesting.

There is a notice to be seen in a shop window in Norway, which runs:—"English spoken here. American understood."

On most of the large stations in Switzerland there is a notice in large letters as follows:—

"It is prohibited to traverse the rails unless one is invited to do so by the Chief of the Station."

Going further afield for examples, a Japanese laundry company announced:—"We most carefully and cleanly wash our customers' with cheaper prices as under:—Gentlemen, 7s. per hundred; ladies, 6s. per hundred." A Japanese poet, writing in English, and desiring to describe women as the bond of home and of society, wrote:—"Woman is the social glue."

"This, ladies and gentlemen," said the Italian guide, addressing a party of tourists, "is the house of the poet Virgil, who was born here." A Frenchman, bidding good-bye to an English acquaintance he had made, and remembering a synonym for "preserve," which he had seen in his dictionary, considerably startled his *vis-à-vis* by exclaiming, "May the Fates pickle you!" The *Lancet* reproduced from an American medical review the following notice said to be exhibited in Milan Cathedral:

"Apoles to Charitable. The Brothers, so-called of Mercy, ask slender arms for the Hospital. They harbor all kinds of diseases, and have no respect to religion." This story of the woes of a Celestial bankrupt appeared in the *Sydney Mail*. Some few years ago a Wellington Chinese trader known as William Joe Gett, filed his schedule. The extract given is from his "statement of the causes of bankruptcy," which was written in red ink and covered four pages of foolscap. After detailing his trading experience, he wrote:—

"I see my troubles endless to come. I can't get my money to pay. I am helpless. During last three years over thirty-six creditors support my business. During last month not a one let me have a penny on credit. I can never live in a penny point without water. Engine can't move along without well supply of coal. Boy can't fly kite without tail. House-keepers pour out all tea to the cup no refilled water, how she give you more tea you require? All empty out just the way like my business."

John was something of a philosopher although he failed to make both ends meet.

and it has called on the women of Britain to buy no German goods. We know from many reports that, apart from any Government action, a great many women of all classes will certainly refuse after the war to buy German goods, whatever the price. It is obvious, of course, that the longer the war lasts the louder will swell the growing cry for the elimination of the German from Britain.

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[38-16]

HOME REMEDY WHICH WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING SCRAWNY, UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN PLUMP AND ATTRACTIVE.

Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn of a marvellous discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day in many instances, rounds out the figure and makes thin folks fat up even if they have been scrawny for years.

Don't shut your eyes and say "Impossible!" Put this new treatment to the test. The test will tell. It is no sign that you must remain skinny and under weight the rest of your life, even if you have vainly tried every "fattener" you ever heard of.

This new discovery calls for no diet, no stunts, no detention from business. You go about as usual, eat what you like. It is harmless to the most delicate system, and contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol. Just a concentrated tabloid which can be taken privately. Your nearest friends need not know what you are doing until you astonish them with a visible and pleasing increase of weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. Take Sargol and get out of the featherweight class.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

57-9

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Sound health is a family life. Much illness is preventable, and is occasioned chiefly by neglect of the simplest of rules. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

should be without them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, above all, they remove the cause of the disease connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dizziness and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

Should Be Without

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value to kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (3d pills) 1/6 (12d pills) 2/6 (24d pills) 4/6 (48d pills) 8/6 (96d pills) 12/6 (144d pills) 18/6 (216d pills) 24/6 (288d pills) 30/6 (360d pills) 36/6 (432d pills) 42/6 (504d pills) 48/6 (576d pills) 54/6 (648d pills) 60/6 (720d pills) 66/6 (792d pills) 72/6 (864d pills) 78/6 (936d pills) 84/6 (1008d pills) 90/6 (1080d pills) 96/6 (1152d pills) 102/6 (1224d pills) 108/6 (1296d pills) 114/6 (1368d pills) 120/6 (1440d pills) 126/6 (1512d pills) 132/6 (1584d pills) 138/6 (1656d pills) 144/6 (1728d pills) 150/6 (1800d pills) 156/6 (1872d pills) 162/6 (1944d pills) 168/6 (2016d pills) 174/6 (2088d pills) 180/6 (2160d pills) 186/6 (2232d pills) 192/6 (2304d pills) 198/6 (2376d pills) 204/6 (2448d pills) 210/6 (2520d pills) 216/6 (2592d pills) 222/6 (2664d pills) 228/6 (2736d pills) 234/6 (2808d pills) 240/6 (2880d pills) 246/6 (2952d pills) 252/6 (3024d pills) 258/6 (3096d pills) 264/6 (3168d pills) 270/6 (3240d pills) 276/6 (3312d pills) 282/6 (3384d 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CORRESPONDENCE.
EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM
THE PEAK DISTRICT.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Adverting to my letter, which you kindly inserted in your issue of 24th instant, I must now crave a little more of your valuable space in which to attempt to set forth a few reasons why Asiatics should not be allowed to reside in, or own houses on, May Road or upwards, and also to reply to Mr. Lo's letter, which appeared in your issue of 23rd instant.

To take the latter first. Does Mr. Lo recognise who made Hongkong the lovely isle that it is? Who made it a safe refuge for thousands of our neighbours, wealthy and poor; amongst them some who would not dare to return to their own country? Who allowed thousands of Chinese to pour into the island when Southern China was in rebellion and oust the Portuguese and unwealthy Britishers from their houses? Who allowed the Chinese to purchase many houses in Hongkong at this time (the title deeds of which are safe for all time) and raise rents to meet their ideas of interest on invested capital?

Can Mr. Lo picture the appearance of Hongkong under Chinese rule? Can he see hillside completely denuded of trees and grass, cut down and uprooted for fuel? Can he picture the filthy streets and lack of sanitation which would obtain? Would the Chinese then consider their invested wealth as safe as it is at present? Surely, then, those who have made Hongkong what it is should be allowed to make one little Ordinance for their own comfort, without one of those whose ancestors have evidently settled in the island for health or other reasons raising his voice in protest.

Turning to the residential question, it is true there is no indication that there has been any attempt on the part of Chinese to oust the Europeans from the Peak, because, perhaps, they have been prevented by the present Ordinance from so doing, but we have much evidence that they have, by means of their wealth, ousted Europeans from other parts of Hongkong, and recently we have seen an alarming "peaceful" penetration of Asiatics into what was once considered an European residential quarter, and, if not blind, the authorities must be well aware that our Naval Yard is no longer overlooked by Europeans.

If this is allowed to continue the European who is neither wealthy nor backed by a Government will be ousted

from every decent quarter of Hongkong. One would, perhaps, not have such a rooted objection to living amongst Asiatics if they observed more of the ordinary decencies of life, as understood by Europeans, and also followed some of the simple rules of hygiene. At almost any hour of the afternoon, along one of the prettiest middle-level roads, one sees filthy garbage pails without lids standing outside imposing gateways, and where can one walk without hearing the Chinese clearing their throats and expectorating all over the paths and roads? We do not want our children to grow up in this atmosphere.

To renew my appeal, may I point out that Mr. Lo would, apparently, support a Bill which protected the weak from the strong, and as this Bill is destined to benefit solely those who can afford to live on the Peak, in my opinion its scope should be enlarged to protect in some measure the poorer, individual, and also leave free space in which, in future, houses for Europeans only may be erected. We have seen too much done for Asiatics in Hongkong, and it is high time they realised that this is a British Colony, and that under no other rule would they receive such consideration.

If Mr. Lo has been well informed as to the proposed amending Bill we can, I think, fairly accurately guess the reasons for his letter, and I appeal to those who were sufficiently interested and influential to bring about this amending Bill to interest themselves also, on behalf of their less fortunate countrymen.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

S. L.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

A REPLY TO E. W. H.

O lamentable brother, with what pain I view thee take my honoured name in vain! Say, is it food for jest that, after years of treatment which aroused my deepest fears, my guardian is forsooth, the same as thou? Eight days without the option of a fine? For I may yet return in time to rue With thee the drills and guard-room at Low.

THE BIAS OF THE POPE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The article which you reproduce in your issue of this morning illustrates the truth of the old saw about the difficulty of catching up with a lie once it has got a good start.

This alleged interview was published by the *Daily News*, and readers of that journal were informed that "the writer of the extremely interesting article is an Allied diplomat—a Catholic long resident in Rome."

In publishing this article you, however, omitted to inform your readers of the sequel. A few days after the appearance of the article in the *Daily News*, Reuter wired from Rome to the effect that the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, had published a very strongly worded denial of the interview, and immediately beneath Reuter's telegram the *Daily News* printed the following:—

"The above message refers to the account of an interview with the Pope published in the *Daily News* last Friday. This was written by a correspondent in whom we have every confidence."

To any educated man who understood the position of His Holiness the article lacked any note of genuineness; it bore, on the face of it, the stamp of fraud and imposition. But the Editor of the *Daily News*—the "assassin" of the *Daily News*, as Mr. Lloyd George called him—would not go back on his handiwork: "the interview (which was anonymous, be it remembered) was from a correspondent in whom we have every confidence!"

The fact is that this "interview" is but part of the disgusting campaign of calumny and abuse of the Holy See in which this journal and others of its type have indulged since the publication of the Pope's Peace Note—I am, etc.,

A. M. D. G.

Hongkong, November 26th, 1917.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
SAILORS' SOCIETY
CENTENARY FUND.[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—At the invitation of the Directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society I have undertaken to issue a special appeal on behalf of the great national work carried on by the Society for our Sailors and for those who are dear to them. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has graciously expressed her approval of the appeal, and her earnest hope that it will receive the generous support of the British people.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society is about to complete its hundredth year of service, and a sum of not less than £250,000 will be needed to ensure the continuance of its beneficent agencies. The success with which this work has been carried on, before and during the War, has won the confidence and appreciation of the authorities generally and of the seamen themselves.

On the definite request of the Admiralty authorities, the Society is about to erect additional Naval Bases at various Naval Bases for the welfare and comfort of sailors when on shore. The Society has also been urged to extend similar provision for merchant seamen in many ports.

I have seen evidence of the splendid relief work of this Society in providing clothes and food for sailors interned in Germany; dispensing immediate practical assistance to disabled sailors and dependants of seamen who have fallen on War service; in providing an education for sailors' orphans; and especially in feeding, sheltering, clothing and forwarding to their various homes many thousands of merchant seamen whose vessels have been sunk by enemy action.

Surely there is no one who would willingly turn a deaf ear to the claims of these brave men and women, to whom the whole nation owes so profound a debt of gratitude? For their sake I sincerely hope that I may rely on the co-operation of your readers in a really generous response to the Centenary Appeal of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. Letters can be addressed to me at the Mail House, Admiralty, London, S.W., marked "B.F.S.S. Centenary." Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) GWENDOLINE JELICOE.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

7 p.m. November 26th.
Typhoon or typhoon W. of northern Palawan, direction unknown.

12.15 p.m. November 26th.
Typhoon in about 114 degrees Long. E. and 11 degrees Lat. N., moving West.

"HEATHER DAY"
THE COMPLETE PROGRAMME.

We have been favoured with an advance proof of the very complete programme which has been drawn up for the celebration of "Heather Day." It makes a substantial booklet and has been profusely illustrated by local artists and contains a number of admirable verses written by our local poets. In addition, all the names of the helpers are set forth and there is an extensive guide to "the fun of the fair." It will be on sale to-morrow (Wednesday) at the price of \$1, and, as it will form an excellent souvenir of "Heather Day" proceedings it should be purchased extensively for subsequent mailing to friends at home.

It is estimated that collecting in the streets will be completed by 9.30 a.m., and between this hour and 10.30 the collectors will attend at the Cricket ground and hand over the proceeds of their efforts to the Hon. Treasurer. Then will be formed a procession of decorated motor-cars to make a short tour of the central part of the City, and Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. have offered a souvenir to be given for the prettiest or most original display. It is rumoured that as a result of the competition we shall be able to see tanks, aeroplanes, torpedoes and possibly battleships, passing along the streets of Hongkong. The procession will be accompanied by pipers of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery. During, and immediately following, the procession a general raid will be made on the offices. Then the collectors will all re-assemble at the Cricket Club pavilion and the hon. treasurer will once again take delivery of the funds. Throughout the forenoon Messrs. Wiseman & Co., Ltd., will provide light refreshments on the cricket ground for all helpers, and the proceeding generally will be enlivened by the band of the 25th Middlesex Regt., the Pipe Band of the H.K.S.B., and by Pipers John MacGregor, Neil Drummond and Douglas Wilson. At 1 o'clock there will be an auction of articles sent in to benefit the fund.

At 3.30 p.m. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Consular representatives and several of the most prominent residents of the Colony will be received and welcomed to the fair by the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, President of St. Andrew's Society, and members of the Committee. A procession will be formed, and, headed by pipers, will proceed to the Palace of Varieties, where, with a few remarks, "brief but appropriate to the occasion," the fair will be officially opened; the bands will play and the business and fun of the fair will begin. It is impossible to give here a catalogue of all the ingenious and amusing devices arranged by an energetic committee to swell the total of the Colony's contribution to the Heather Day fund. They will include "swing boats," "kicking the football," "Aunt Sally," "pavement artist," "the gypsies," "hobby horses," "the Royal shooting gallery," "bran pie," "try your strength," "Punch and Judy," "Cheap Jack, Sons & Co.," (Messrs. Beswick, Bird, Archibut and Sutherland), "shute," "coconut shies," "joy wheel," "the zoo," "donkey rides," "fine arts," "aerial flight," "fancy goods stall" and "Colonel Bogey."

The Scots have apparently forgotten nothing. For the convenience of the patrons of the fair who may be loaded up with purchases a packing booth has been organised, where parcels will be tendered, a small charge being made for the service. Then, as it is expected that all present will soon spend a good deal more than they intended, a bank and money changing department has been established where a committee will operate who have chosen for their motto: "Do be careful."

It was a canny idea to hold the fair on pay day, and, judging from the temptations which are to be strewn in our paths the shrews will have a lean time in the days that follow.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT
VICTORIA THEATRE.

There was a full "house" at the Victoria Theatre last evening, when a concert was held the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the "Heather Day" fund. Enthusiasm with a real Scotch twang about it, was prevalent throughout, and the artists who contributed to the programme were not slow in appreciating the humour of the audience, with the result that the concert went with a swing from first to last. Practically the whole of the programme was taken up by the "Magpies," a happy and versatile collection of young men who, in their spare moments during training to meet

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE
AVERAGES.

As the Club, the C.R.C., and two military teams were not on view on Saturday many of the averages remain unchanged. Ng Sze Kwong still continues at the top of the batting list and E. W. Hamilton, of the Civil Service team, comes to the top of the bowling. His performances have been consistently good and he deserves the honour. Only Donnelly, of the Club, has taken more wickets, and only Donnelly and Pestonji have sent down more overs. Stalker still has most runs to his credit, and Kowloon missed him both in batting and bowling on Saturday. Below will be found the averages to date:—

BATTING AVERAGES.				
	Innings.	Runs out.	Highest Score.	Total.
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	4	105	107	38.5
M. Athas, C.C.C.	3	1	40	48.5
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	5	1	65	148
Chow Yat Kwong, C.R.C.	4	0	75	148
H.E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	4	0	76	148
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	6	0	72	208
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.O.C.	5	1	58	193
W. Graham, C.C.C.	5	1	52	182
G. Lee, C.H.C.	4	1	53	98
Lt. Murray, H.K.C.C.	5	0	55	160
A. H. Rumpah, U.C.C.	6	1	72	158
Signaller Back, Navy	4	0	46	118
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	5	0	43	144
D. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	6	1	82	141
W. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	5	0	56	138
F. A. Redmond, U.C.C.	4	1	33	73
Rev. Hastings, Navy	3	0	47	73

BOWLING AVERAGES.				
	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Averages.
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	64	167	26	6.4
K. Athas, U.C.C.	24	65	9	7.2
F. E. Coby, H.K.C.C.	52	142	19	7.4
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	24	55	7	7.9
Lt. Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	29	96	11	8.7
D. E. Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	71	276	31	8.9
R. E. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	35	71	8	8.9
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	37	218	25	9.2
Cnr. Boccock, R.G.A.	45	180	10	9.5
Rev. Hastings, Navy	79	241	25	9.6
R. Pestonji, K.C.C.	44	167	16	10.5
W. Grimmett, C.C.C.	29	84	8	10.5
Capt. Grey, H.K.C.C.	23	102	9	11.3
W. Graham, C.C.C.	64	182	10	11.4
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	30	186	16	11.6

A SHIP'S DELAYED
DEPARTURE.CHIEF OFFICER SENT TO PRISON
FOR SIX WEEKS.

L. McLaren, chief officer of a ship employed on H.M. Service, who was charged on Saturday, at the Marine Court, with absconding himself from his ship without leave, was sentenced to 42 days' hard labour.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said defendant had a previous conviction against him for disobeying the lawful commands of the master, and had been sentenced to three days' imprisonment. Commander Beckwith, R.N., in delivering judgment, said:—"After going carefully into the details of this case I find you, Lockhart McLaren, guilty of being absent from the a.s. — without leave on the 22nd and 23rd November, and by such an action you delayed, for twenty-four hours, this steamer, employed in His Majesty's Service. Taking into consideration the fact that there is a previous record against you, at this port, for refusing to obey the lawful commands of the master, I order you to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for 42 days."

The Muns, have managed to learn up-to-date songs, ditties and patter which are always well received, and thoroughly amusing. The "Magpies" created a most favourable impression when they made their debut a few weeks ago, and their efforts last evening must have added greatly to their previous success. In addition to songs and recitations, which were very well received, the "Magpies" also possess a most novel and entertaining conjurer, Mr. Gordon Cooke, who is of the silent and mysterious type. Cooke is a local product who has mystified more than one Hongkong audience, and his menu of magic and mystery last evening, terminating as it did with an amusing and clever egg-producing feat, was one of the most attractive items of the programme. Then there were the two Macs—Piper McGregor and Piper McEwen; two wee small yet braw laddies—who piped as if they were calling brither Scots from the heather-covered hills of their own native land. This item, needless to say, called forth much applause and many Scotch "war cries." In addition to the local talent, Mdlle. Sterliege entertained with several graceful dances, which were peculiarly attractive and novel. Everyone must have been thoroughly entertained, for each number of the miscellaneous programme was enjoyable, and some reached a very high stage of excellence.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Manager, Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th Nov. 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th Nov. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 28th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKIANG"	On 1st Dec. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUIKOW"	On 2nd Dec. 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 4th Dec. 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon.
"SAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgson ... FRIDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

On above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	Leave Hongkong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

"WIRELESS" TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU, THURSDAY 13th Dec., at Noon.
Kobe, Yokohama, and Capt. Ogura 15.150 Dec., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA ...

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SNIKKA MARU, FRIDAY 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Takeda, 8.600

SHANGHAI, KOBE and MISHIMA MARU, TUESDAY 11th Dec., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Nishimura, 6.010
SUKA ... Capt. Sekine, 21.000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and BENTEN MARU, SATURDAY 1st Dec., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yamamoto, 8.600

Kobe ... TOTOMI MARU, SUNDAY 2nd Dec., at Noon.
Capt. Araki, 8.600

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

Telegrams Nos 222 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(E. MORI, Manager)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PRIMA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	13,000	WED., 19th Dec.
SHENIA MARU	15,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan.
SHINYO MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED., 6th Feb.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Fushu Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,400 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, YAGAPANI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 12th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound, touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Over-land cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, New Zealand, Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ailing, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... TUESDAY, 27th Nov., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at 10 A.M.
"ROSE MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"KALU MARU" ... SUN, 9th Dec., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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